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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
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ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17 231. 號九月八年八十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918. 午戌大歲年七國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£28,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Reserve Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,897,590
Sinking Fund Account £28,230
£28,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch £2,581,456
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £78,940
£5,339,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	every quarter of an hour.

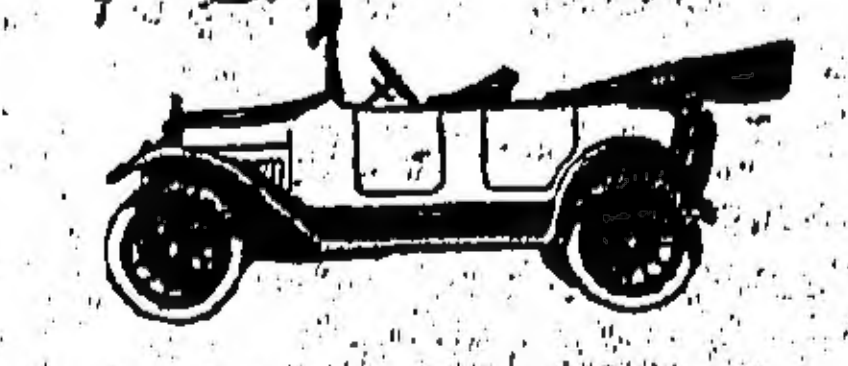
SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon	Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

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S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

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AN IDEAL DUSTING POWDER
Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant odour.
Cures sore and blistered toes.
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GRILL ROOM
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A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Hotel for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class Swing Orchestra renders selections from 1.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
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Price \$12 per annum, including postage.
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

BIG ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK NEAR AMIENS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

HAIG ATTACKS ON WIDE FRONT.
ATTACK PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

London, Aug. 8, 1.10 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—
The British Fourth Army and the French First Army, under the command of Sir Douglas Haig, attacked on a wide front to the east and south-east of Amiens at dawn.
The first reports indicate that the attack is progressing satisfactorily.

A French communiqué states—
At 5 o'clock this morning we, in conjunction with British troops, attacked south-east of Amiens.
The attack is developing in favourable conditions.

ENEMY TAKEN BY SURPRISE.
A portion of a message from Reuter's Correspondent which has come to hand says—
The enemy were mostly taken by surprise. Our Tanks have crossed the Aisne, working towards the more difficult ground of the Tonne Valley.
The French also report good progress. Their prisoners admit complete surprise.
Considerable hauls of prisoners and machine-guns and some artillery have been already made.
We are taking more prisoners than we know how to deal with.
The swiftness and secrecy of our concentration is the main cause of the initial success.

THE SECOND VICTORY ON THE MARNE.
GENERAL BERTHELOT'S SUCCESSFUL STRATEGY.
IMMENSE BOOTY CAPTURED.
London, Aug. 7.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, describing the part of General Berthelot's Army in the second victory on the Marne, says it had never less than fifteen heavy Divisions opposed to it, it had perhaps the hardest fighting of all. When General Mangin's counter-offensive transformed the position, General Berthelot's object was to endeavour to exploit the situation to the utmost disadvantage of the enemy, and he decided to throw the whole weight of his attack on the eastern edge of the pocket in the direction of Fismes. So the enemy was constantly threatened. Having his rear turned along the Aisne Valley he was forced to accelerate his pace of retreat. These tactics achieved the object.
The Germans had to abandon everything but their guns. Even a good many of these in one wood north of the river and 200,000 heavy shells were discovered neatly hidden from air observation.
It is not yet possible to count the material captured. Thousands of machine-guns were taken with hundreds of munition-wagons, and mountain guns with ammunition for both. The Army now has two complete German field-gun batteries which the French are firing at the Germans with the latter's own ammunition. Machine-guns are so plentiful that the Germans seem to have used them at the rate of one machine-gun for two infantrymen.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS CROSS THE VESLE.
POSITIONS ESTABLISHED ON NORTH BANK.

London, Aug. 8, 12.45 a.m.
A French communiqué states—
Between the Oise and the Aisne, after a violent bombardment, the enemy attempted two raids near Bailly and Tracy-le-Val. Both were repulsed.
East of Braine the French and Americans crossed the Vesle and established themselves on the north bank, maintaining their positions, despite two violent counter-attacks.
North of Rheims our line was advanced 400 metres between the railways to Bethel and Laon.

London, Aug. 8.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, says—
Yesterday the French and Americans crossed the Vesle east of Braine, despite enemy resistance and established themselves on the north bank.
So far there have been only patrol engagements on the north bank of the Vesle.

RHEIMS-SOISSONS HIGHWAY GAINED BY AMERICANS.
London, Aug. 8.
An American official report, dated the 7th, states—
To the east of Bazoches we crossed the Vesle and gained the Rheims-Soissons highway. Hostile counter-attacks broke down.

BATTLE MAY BLAZE UP.
SITUATION NOT STABILISED.

Paris, Aug. 8.
The "Temps" states: It must not be concluded from the present lull between Soissons and Rheims that the situation has become stabilised. The battle may blaze up elsewhere. We shall learn before long the plans of Generalissimo Foch, as well as those of the enemy.

HOPE OF DECISIVE ALLIED SUCCESS.
M. POINCARÉ'S MESSAGE TO THE KING.

London, Aug. 8.
The message of M. Poincaré to H.M. the King says: "I am at one with your Majesty in the conviction that the hour of decisive success will shortly arrive for the Allies."

GENERAL MANGIN'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICANS.

YOU WENT TO BATTLE AS TO A FEAST.

London, Aug. 8.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters says—
General Mangin has issued an Army Order to the Third American Army Corps, which says: "You went to battle as to a feast." Proceeding, it eulogises the magnificent dash and indomitable tenacity of the Americans: "You won the admiration of your comrades in arms and captured 61 guns and over 7,000 prisoners and immense booty. You re-conquered ten kilometres of territory. You gained complete confidence by your superiority over the enemy. I am proud to have commanded you."

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR (\$1.-) per Share for
account 1918 will be payable on
THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918.
Shareholders are requested to apply for
Dividend Warrants at the Company's
Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to
THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918,
both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 433

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL,
CANTON,
EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) Septem-
ber 18th. Entrance examinations
September 16th. Chinese Course, eleven
years; English Course, thirteen years.
Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred
and eighty dollars per annum.
Principal: MISS RENDELACK,
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Cannot be excelled with tinned or
fresh stewed fruit.
COUTLOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablet on
application.

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAM Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
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J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

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Telephone No. 3697.

We guarantee the quality of our
Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials
in their Manufacture.

"REGAL"

RECORDS

- 731 Another Little Drink
(If you were the only Girl.)
759 A Broken Doll
(Keep the Kettle Boiling, Mary.)
717 They didn't believe me
(They had to swim back to the
Shore.)
720 A Perfect Day
(Somewhere a Voice.)
545 The Syncopated Walk
(The Minstrel Parade.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC
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The only OPTICAL HOUSE
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Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
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SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

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MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations.
Thousands of letters always keep a box of
Martin's Pills in the house, as they are
of any irregularity of the System.
They do not only cure the Irritation, but
also the accompanying troubles, such as
headache, dizziness, and nervousness.
All Cases of Constipation and
Biliousness, Indigestion, and
MARTIN'S, Chemists, Hongkong.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLSPLANT
PAKRO
SEEDTAPE

FOR
BETTER GARDENS.

NO THINNING OUT
JUST PLANT THE TAPE.

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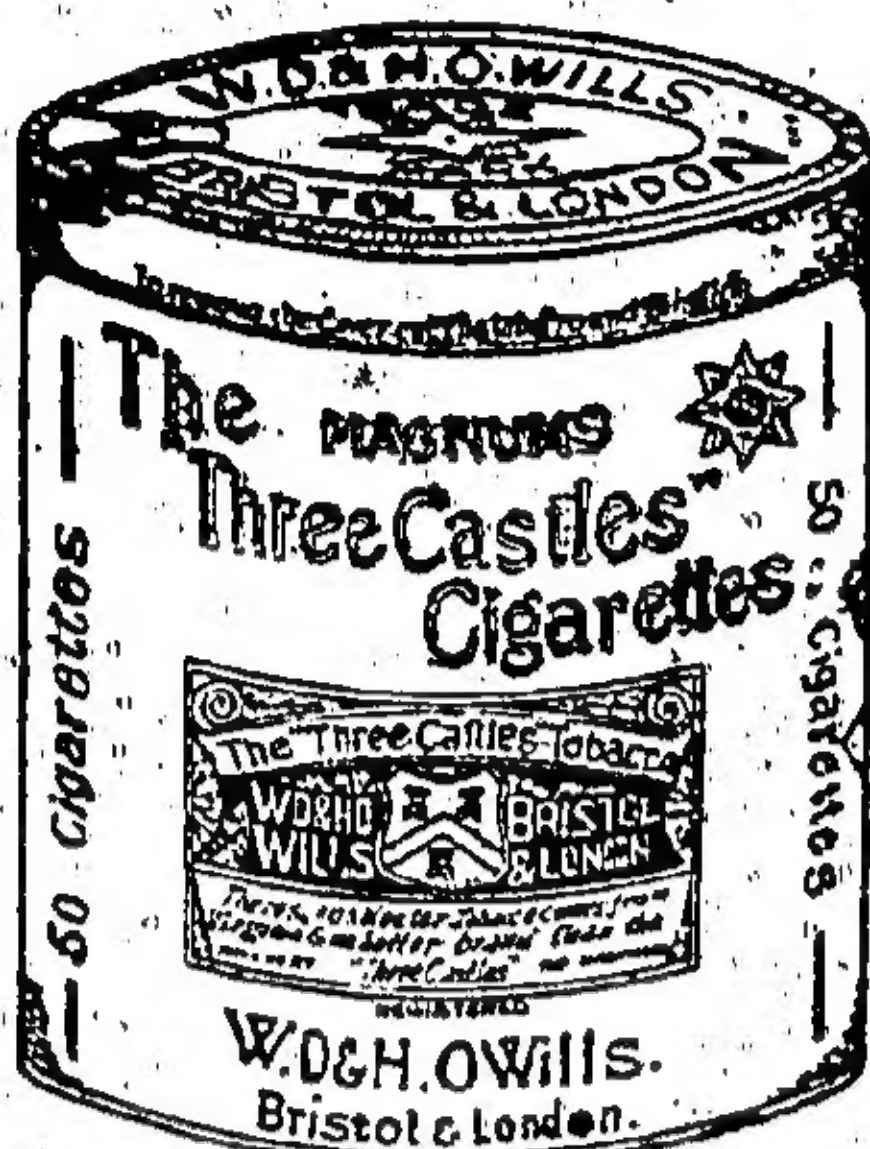
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

For all kinds of ailments, such as
cough, cold, influenza, and
fever. It is a powerful
expectorant and
febrifuge. It is
sold in all
countries.
BIO. GUY. STAMP APPLIED TO GENUINE PACKETS

"THREE CASTLES"

MAGNUMS

CIGARETTES.



PERFECTLY MADE

FROM THE
CHOICEST VIRGINIA
TOBACCOS.

Sold in air-tight tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

EFFECT OF BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

The now notorious *Krent* Zeilung
articles are only one of many signs that
the Germans are troubled by British
propaganda and are eagerly seeking
some means of taking "the offensive."
The German public is getting tired of
being told that it is winning the war
while it can see no end to it, and
equally tired of being told that Germany
is an outcast among the nations only
because her enemies "lie" about her.
It is pretty clear from the German
Press that the two chief points of
difficulty for the German propagandists
are public belief in the seriousness of
the economic menace, and increasing
public recognition that what are called
"English ideas" of democracy and
freedom cannot be defeated.

The *Tages Rundschau* is publishing
curious articles on "English with
Intellectual Weapons" by a certain
Herr W. E. Peters, Reader in English at
the University of Leipzig. Claiming to
have a thorough knowledge of England,
Herr Peters assures the Germans that
they need not despair of
overcoming "English ideas" if only
they attack them vigorously instead of
being afraid to touch them for fear of
infection. He believes that if only the
Germans can persuade even a single
people, whether belligerent or neutral,
to oppose the English way of thinking,
it will be possible gradually to uproot
the convictions which are so unfortu-
nately prevalent all over the world.
According to Herr Peters, the great
German object should be to convince
Germany and the world that the British
propaganda constitutes a cowardly
attempt to escape the decision by
fighting, and is really an admission of
weakness and defeat. Meanwhile, we
owe to Herr Peters the following
instructive account of German
opinion:—

England knows us well enough to be
able to turn to account all our weak-
nesses and consequent mistakes. Every
body who has learnt how to observe our
people knows that the English propa-
ganda is already working in a certain
measure. When placards which display
the world-situation and our position as
against our enemies are openly ridiculed
and described as lies and deception, and

when, at a meeting of the Fatherland
Party broken up by Socialists, the cry
can be heard—"He who fights against
England is an enemy of mankind," the
initiated understand from what direction
the wind is blowing.

If one talks in confidence to people
of the lower classes about England, they
often say, in irritating recognition of a
supposed English superiority—"Ah,
the English are quite different fellows
from us." And at times large circles,
especially among the commercial classes,
seem to be seized by wild terror of the
economic war with which England
threatens us.

Herr Peters is convinced that the
only way to destroy British morale is to
undermine British beliefs. He says:—

As long as the individual Englishman
of the whole people can believe in cer-
tain great and simple ideas, such as free-
dom, democracy, and international law
—all of course, English—no power in
the world will prevent them from spend-
ing their last strength for these ideas.
But as soon as faith in these ideas begins
to totter, and the fixed beliefs connect-
ing them begin to be dissipated, the
moral strength of the Englishman will
collapse. The Englishman is not like
the German, particularly strong and
stubborn when he sees that he is thrown
entirely upon his own resources and is
alone with his own nature and will. The
Englishman needs society. Thus the
subordinate peoples and the neutrals,
with their real or pretended admiration
and approval of English ideas and
actions, are the strongest supports of
English national morale.

NO REAL "PEACE" WITH ENGLAND.

One may compare with all this an
article called "Is England's Policy
Short-sighted?" which appeared recently
in the influential weekly the *Euro-
peischer Staats und Wirtschafts-Zeitung*.
The writer calmly lays it down that
"the effort of the English Imperialists
permanently to secure the world-domin-
ation of the Anglo-Saxon race by the
overthrow of Germany is an aim which
at first sight seems to be not only
attainable but to be also thoroughly
reasonable from the national point of
view." The writer relies entirely upon
the supposed impossibility of perma-
nent reconciliation of the interests of all
parts of the British Empire—especially
Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and
India—and of reconciling British and

American interests. Thus he con-
fidently expects that England will play
into the hands of Germany and accept
an apparent reconciliation which Ger-
many will always be able to exploit and
disturb.

But, whether victorious or defeated,
and whether ostensibly friend or foe,
Germany proposes always to conspire
against England. The writer puts it
thus:—

A sensible Englishman will not be able
to escape the conviction that a deep-
rooted demand for revenge by Germany
against her chief enemy, if this chief
enemy emerges victorious, will be the
most mortal peril when combinations
different from the present combination
arise, as they assuredly will. But if
Germany emerges victorious, she will
obviously assume the leadership of all
efforts directed against the British Em-
pire. The decision has not yet fallen,
and it is still possible for the British to
come to an agreement with us upon the
basis of an honest mutual recognition.
There can, of course, be no further ques-
tion of our accepting a junior partner-
ship, after the proofs we have given of
German strength! In phrases, no thinking being believes any
longer in the German militarist peril.

We for our part have no need to fear
that Britain will take us in tow. It will
always be possible to live with England,
if one has the possibility of securing at
any time a pressure upon Anglo-Saxon
arrogance, and of such possibilities there
will be no lack.

THE P. & O.'S PURCHASE AT
PALMOUTH.

The Falmouth Docks undertaking has
been purchased by the Federal Co.,
which is part of the combine of the
Peninsular and Oriental Co., the British
India Co., the New Zealand Shipping
Co., the Union of New Zealand Co., Main
and Co. and Messrs. Glover Brothers.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
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[All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.]

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLANK	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE DRAINING SLIPS	RISE OF TIDE NAUFG
NO. 1 DOCK, Kowloon	700	(50 ft. 6 in.)	10	7 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 2 DOCK, Kowloon	275	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 3 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 4 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 5 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 6 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 7 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 8 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 9 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 10 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 11 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 12 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 13 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 14 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 15 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 16 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 17 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 18 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 19 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NO. 20 DOCK, Kowloon	250	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

R. H. DYER, R.S., M.L.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

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KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

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WONG PING YIA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.



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Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisement

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "KOLYA."
Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
kindly requested to call on the Agents
in order that their Goods, with
the exception of Opium, Tobacco, and
Valuables, are being landed and stored at
their risk into the Godowns and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon, whose delivery may be obtained
on receipt of a receipt from the
Consignees to-day requesting it to be
landed here.
No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods
remaining undelivered after the 18th
August, will be subject to sale.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where
they will be examined on the 18th August,
at 10 A.M.
All claims must reach us before the
20th August, 1918, or they will not be
recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the undersigned.

THORESEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Aug. 8, 1918. 654

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THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
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Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE
MAGISTRACY.

This afternoon at the Magistracy Mr. J. R. Wood heard arguments in the case in which Indian constable B143 is charged with neglect of duty at Tai O on July 17.

Mr. King (acting D. S. P.) said he would like to take the opportunity of saying a few words. He did not propose to address his worship on the facts of the case, which would speak for themselves. He wished to take the point which the defendant made in his evidence yesterday, namely, that this could not have occurred in the army and that he could not run away. That implied, to Mr. King's mind, that defendant attributed his conduct and action to some defect either in the instructions, discipline or organisation of the Police Force, and to rebut that he wished to put before his Worship three instances, which occurred to his mind while he was addressing the Court, from the records of the Sikh Force. The first was the Cheung Chow affair in 1912 in which three Indians lost their lives. He quoted from the records to prove the bravery of the Indian constables. Then there was a case which occurred on March 7, 1917, when an armed robbery took place a little beyond Yau-mai and the third was the Gresson Street affair. As was known to every one, an Indian Constable was shot and another seriously injured. As a matter of fact he was still in hospital. In none of the cases he had recited was a European present to calm their minds and tell them what to do. The constables who distinguished themselves in these incidents all belonged to the Sikh contingent, and all these cases had occurred since defendant joined the Force. Mr. King thought that it was only fair to the Sikh contingent to give these instances and with such records as these the defendant could not say that it was due to any defect in his instructions or in his discipline that he ran away or deserted his post at Tai O.

Mr. Shenton, addressing his Worship on behalf of the defendant, said 'the first duty of the Court in this case was to ascertain what were the approximate issues. The defendant was not responsible according to the result of what he did, but according to the degree of culpability. The main and chief approximate cause was that B 18 was allowed to go on bail and without an escort and he would specially emphasise that if he was allowed out on bail Sergeant Glendenning had no right to exercise any restraint on the constable. When B18 arrived at Tai O, Sergeant Glendenning had no right to lock him up and restrain him.

The Magistrate: I do not agree with you.

Mr. Shenton: That is my submission. I am simply criticising.

Continuing, Mr. Shenton said, that B18 having gone back to Tai O had unrestricted access to the arms in the Indian room. The risk he submitted, should have been padlocked and a number of keys (not one key) should have been kept by superior officers. Then anybody going to that rack could only have got a rifle out of it by obtaining the leave of somebody in authority. The first approximate cause was that B18 was allowed to go to Tai O without an escort and the other cause was there was unrestricted access to the arms and ammunition. That was the kernel of his case. There was another approximate cause but could not be considered of such importance, namely, that the strength at Tai O should not have been reduced to one European. The defendant had said, and the Court had to give some weight to it, now that had there been an European or somebody who could exercise authority this would not have happened. Defendant, he admitted, had not carried out his duty, but as regards justification, defendant was entitled to look to his superior Indian officers. When he saw them running he was justified in running too, and, as he received no orders, he followed them. He thought that the Indian officers were rallying to the back of the hill and he followed them.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

Two Indian Sergeants are to be tried on a similar charge on Monday and Tuesday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Full Court of Appeal will sit on Tuesday next, Sir Haviland de Saumarez presiding.

Manila papers state the sugar awaiting shipment at Iloilo has now increased to 1,300,000 piculs, "with still no boats available to bring relief."

Two cases of bubonic plague and two deaths and one case of cerebro-spinal fever and one death, were notified in the Colony yesterday. All cases were Chinese.

We are informed by the Hon. Treasurer that the collections at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday last, with contributions subsequently received, amount to \$866.33 for Church Army Huts and \$30 for Prisoners of War.

Mr. T. Hayashi, who for the past seven years has been the Manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's Office in Hongkong, is leaving the Colony next week on transfer to the management of the extensive interests of his firm at Shanghai. Mr. Hayashi's many friends in Hongkong as well as in Singapore (where he was previously stationed) will congratulate him upon his promotion and their best wishes will go with him.

We ("Peking Leader") understand from a reliable source that the Government will enforce very shortly the new rule that all foreigners in China except the Japanese will be required to provide themselves with passports wherever they go. This is to prevent any enemy aliens from evading proper official surveillance. The exception in favour of the Japanese is due to the fact that their physical features are easily distinguishable, whereas it is not so easy to distinguish between enemy subjects and non-enemy European subjects.

The first Filipino casualty in the war was announced on July 27th, when an American casualty list contained the name of Private Tomas Claudio, of Morong, Rizal Province, Philippine Islands. Private Claudio died of wounds received in battle. After leaving school in 1909 at the age of 17 he joined the civil service in Manila, but subsequently went on a sugar estate in Hawaii for two years, and then went to San Francisco in commercial employment and with the object of completing his education at a night school. He joined the army when war broke out and was in one of the first American units sent to France.

The British war-time "standard" boot developed into 79 varieties. Of these between 30 and 40 patterns are for women and girls, ranging from heavy riveted ankle boots to first-grade glaze kid. "Ten have a large choice from fine wax kid, walking boots at 25s. 6d. to Derby pattern at 19s. 6d. Men's shooting boots are now included at 22s. 6d. When the scheme was first put forward, says the Shoe and Leather Record, it was believed a down style would be enough.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

The sixteenth Ordinary General meeting of the above company was held at the offices of Sir Paul Chater C.M.G., today at 12.30 p.m.

Mr. E. J. CHAPMAN presided and there were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater C.M.G. and Mr. W. S. Brown (Secretary) Mr. C. Bernard Brown (Secretary) and Mr. M. S. Northcote and Mr. A. D. Gee.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, The Report and accounts have been in your hands for several days and with your permission I will adopt the usual course and take them as read. The accounts call for little comment as the results are practically the same as last year; the net profit is \$11,312.19 against \$11,208.31 a difference of only \$103.88. In spite of the increased cost of stores and coal you will note with satisfaction that the Company has maintained its position, which is due chiefly to larger turnover. The available profit is \$14,090.81 and your Directors trust that the following appropriation will meet with your approval:—

Pay, a Dividend of 7 per cent.	7,000.00
Write off Machinery	3,000.00
Write off Buildings	1,300.00
Carry forward to New Account	2,590.81
	\$14,090.81

I now beg to propose the adoption of the Report and accounts as presented, and the appropriation of revenue as recommended.

Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Hon. SIR PAUL CHATER proposed and Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE seconded the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland to the Board of Directors, and the motion was carried.

Mr. W. S. BROWN proposed and Mr. A. D. GEE seconded the re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., as auditor for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$100, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had on application and the meeting terminated.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT CANTON.

The Intelligence Bureau at Canton communicates the following:—

The House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of China, with a legal quorum for the first time since the removal of its meeting place from Peking after the illegal dissolution of Parliament by the force of Northern militarists, met in the Kwangtung Legislative Building, now the temporary national legislative hall, on August 6, when more than three hundred members were present.

After a report of the number of resignations, removals, and vacancies was made by the Speaker, Wu Ching-lien, allotments of regular seats for members became the first order. The business of the day consisted of the appointment of a committee on credentials to examine the qualification of new members coming to fulfil vacancies, the discussion on a declaration to be made at home and abroad giving the causes leading to the meeting of the National Assembly in Canton and the object of the session.

In spite of a rain storm inundating the streets and courtyards surrounding the building, the number of spectators in the gallery was unusually large.

The Senate meets with legal quorum also for the first time on August 7th. Dr. C. T. Wang, Vice-President, acting as the presiding officer.

The expenses of the National Assembly are being paid from the national revenue, the salt tax collected in Liang Kwang. The Constitutionalist provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan contributing \$20,000 to \$50,000 each monthly.

THE WAR CHARITIES FUND.

CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Sandford, Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong War Charities Fund, sends us a very lengthy list of Chinese subscribers to the Fund, in amounts ranging from \$500 to 50 cents. The total amounts to \$23,825.95.

We regret that we are unable to afford space for this lengthy list, which contains upwards of 700 names.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians prescribed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A WAR BOND DRAWING DECIDED UPON.

A meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held last evening at the City Hall to consider the advisability of conducting a War Bond drawing.

There were present: Mr. R. M. Dyer (Vice-President) in the chair, the Hon. Mr. David Landale, Messrs. Macdonald, A. G. Gordon, A. O. Lang, R. Sutherland, J. Reid, Dr. Forsyth, Messrs. M. A. Murray (Hon. Treasurer), J. M. Gordon (acting Honorary Secretary), and about sixty members.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, You will have observed from the notice that this meeting has been called to get your opinion on the advisability of conducting a War Bond drawing under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society. This has been suggested to your committee by various members of the Society and others in view of the success which has attended recent ventures of a similar nature in Hongkong. Your committee are in favour of the scheme, but decided that a matter of this importance should be settled by a general meeting of the Society. Before calling upon you to express your views perhaps you will allow me to outline the scheme which we propose to submit to the general public. The total amount of the drawing is to be \$200,000—Hongkong Currency, of which 50 per cent, will go to Hongkong General War Charities, which will be nominated by the Committee of the St. Andrew's Society. Tickets are to be \$5 each. The first prize is to be \$25,000, five prizes of \$10,000, and 50 smaller prizes of a total of about \$20,000. The permission of the Government has been obtained to carry on this drawing on these lines and to keep it open till the 31st December, 1918, by which time I trust the maximum amount will be subscribed. If it should not, the amount of each prize will be decreased pro rata to the total amount subscribed. Prizes are to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6 per cent. War Loan of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par) and, in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be re-invested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock. If you are in favour of this scheme I would suggest that your committee appoint a small sub-committee to arrange the necessary details for its successful carrying out. I am afraid it will involve a good deal of work for them, but I am sure that in this Society many will be found willing to undertake it. Before putting the resolution to the meeting I shall be glad to have the opinion of any member present.

Mr. MCPHERSON asked the Chairman what proportion of St. George's Day War Bond tickets were sold in Hongkong? The reason why he asked that question was because great success had attended the St. George's Society drawing, and various societies outside the Colony had followed their example and started schemes in their own places.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Committee appreciated that fact and had limited the amount to \$200,000.

Mr. MCPHERSON said there were two reasons why he was not in favour of the scheme. One was that it would not be a permanently successful scheme for raising money. There was a tendency on the part of some people to hope for, at least—if not to expect—something for their money. The second reason was that it was having a bad effect on the neighbouring countries. He thought it was injuring them. Gambling houses had been closed in China for some time, and now gambling was again started under the guise of a lottery scheme for getting money. He had heard Chinese say that the British Government must be on its last legs if they had to resort to such means to obtain money. It was simply lowering British prestige amongst the Chinese.

Mr. WILSON said he had much pleasure in associating himself with the remarks of Mr. Macpherson. He thought it would encourage gambling amongst the Chinese, among whom gambling was a vice, and considered it undesirable to raise money by such means. The Police authorities in London had prohibited drawings and tombolas, and he considered that such a drawing here would weaken British influence inasmuch as we had pronounced gambling amongst the Chinese to be illegal.

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

ANALYSIS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

State.	No. of Applications.	No. of Subscribers.	Amount.
Selangor	1,000	470	\$4,785,246.00
China	339	301	28,880.00
Siam	335	321	816,770.00
Straits Settlements	419	235	816,180.00
Perak	600	344	782,040.00
Hegri Sembai	178	95	245,930.00
Pahang	175	91	122,530.00
Philippine Islands	5	8	90,570.00
Johore	31	19	27,350.00
British North Borneo	80	29	31,750.00
Singapore	40	20	28,880.00
England	19	13	23,810.00
India	9	8	14,130.00
Reliance	22	15	12,940.00
Burmah	11	7	3,070.00
Kedah	11	5	1,380.00
French Indo-China	1	1	870.00
United States of America	1	1	500.00
Ceylon	1	1	320.00
			3,779,185 \$10,000,000.00

his committee. This scheme was not entered upon hurriedly. There was a good deal to be said for Mr. Macpherson's views and we were living in normal times the Committee would be in accord with him. They knew perfectly well and it was useless dissenting it, that there was some amount of inconsistency in the attitude of those who administered the Colony inasmuch as lotteries were allowed now which were not allowed before. But he would like to put into the meeting that we did not live in normal times, and we had to remember that our country and the Allies were struggling for existence and they had arrived at a stage when the sacred name of charity came before everything. He gave way to the suggestion that we were lowering our prestige amongst the Chinese and would not argue the point, but he would ask them to look at the other side. By making this small sacrifice—he did not regard it as a permanent one, because the Chinese everyday were becoming more educated—we would alleviate a great deal of suffering, and when the war was brought to a successful conclusion those who to-day said that we were losing our prestige would be the first to grasp our hands and congratulate us on the result. (Hear, hear). Nothing can be gained without sacrifice and he asked them from the common-sense point of view and from the view of humanity, were they to allow that view to stand in the way of the members securing \$19,000 or \$15,000 to succour those who were laying down their lives every day in this enormous struggle? He asked the meeting to cast out the objection.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Dyer and seconded by Mr. GALLOWAY and carried: That the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society resolve to organize a War Bond drawing of a maximum amount of \$200,000; 50 per cent to go to Hongkong General War Charities as nominated by the committee. Tickets to be \$5 each. If the total amount is subscribed the balance after paying expenses to be paid in Hongkong War Bonds as follows:—1st prize \$25,000; five prizes \$10,000 each, and the remainder in 50 smaller prizes the lowest of which will be \$50—otherwise the amount of the prizes to be decreased pro rata. If any prize is not claimed before 31st December, 1919, the amount to be paid to War Charities.

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NEW YORK PAPER BOUGHT BY GERMANS.

A New York despatch states that

Doctor Rumely, Vice-President of the company publishing the New York Evening Mail, has been arrested on a charge of perjury regarding the ownership of the newspaper.

It is alleged that Rumely concealed from the authorities that he was acting on behalf of the German Government when purchasing the Evening Mail stock in June 1916. Germany thus indirectly paid to Rumely \$1,381,000.

A later message says:—The State Investigator states that the French family of St. Louis bought one million dollars of German war bonds which were sold in the United States for enemy propaganda. The funds were used for the purchase of the New York Evening Mail and other newspapers. The Investigator has said that probably more than \$100 million dollars of German bonds were sold in the United States before the United States entered the war. Many Americans invested, not knowing that the money would be used for propaganda against the United States.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SITUATION ON THE VESLE.
THE COMING BIG BATTLE.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The situation on the Vesle is developing according to expectations. The enemy is transferring his shattered divisions over the Aisne, while it is stated that Generalissimo Foch is preparing a fresh advance.

It is expected that the next big battle will be soon for the possession of Chemin-des-Dames. When the moment comes the enemy covering forces will assuredly be flung across the Aisne. Owing to the Crown Prince's complete failure it is now problematic whether Prince Rupprecht's blow against the British will materialise. It certainly will be perilous, if not almost certain to fail.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 1.15 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The enemy's further attacks in the morning and afternoon astride the Bray-Corbier road were repulsed after sharp fighting."

Attempted enemy raids to the south of Hamel and south-west of La Bassée were driven off.

The progress of our patrols to the east of Robecq continued and the line between the Lawe and Clarence rivers was advanced to a depth of 1,000 yards on a front of nearly five miles.

Our patrols entered the enemy's trenches to the east of Nieppe Forest and captured over 30 prisoners.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

CZECHS SHELL KAZAN.

LONDON, Aug. 7. A Russian wireless report states: "The situation on the fronts is that the English and French have landed at Archangel'sk and are advancing along the railway. Our staff is at Obolensk." The Czech-Slovaks after taking Sumner and Ufa captured Novo-Nikolayevsk, Ekaterinburg and Simbirsk.

We retreated to Povorino on the Don. We are reinforcing Kazan and Simbirsk.

The Czech-Slovaks on August 5th shelled Kazan.

BRITISH TROOPS LAND AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

A FRIENDLY RECEPTION.

VLADIVOSTOCK, Aug. 3. The British troops landed at dawn and were accorded a friendly reception.

STRENGTH OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS UNDER ESTIMATED.

GERMANY MUST INTERVENE.

LONDON, Aug. 8. A telegram to The Hague, *Wetter Zeitung* says the Czech-Slovak danger, which was originally under estimated by the Soviet Government and by Germany, has developed into a very serious menace and must be combated by the strongest force, and as it is most improbable that Lenin will be able to raise a sufficient force, Germany must intervene. Hence, the *Journal* concludes the recent developments on the Western Front.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN UKRAINE.

PLOT BY A SECRET ORGANISATION.

LONDON, Aug. 7. In connection with the railway strike in Ukraine owing to the Germans having confiscated food reserves for the railwaymen, the *North German Gazette* quotes a manifesto of a secret organisation in Great Russia, urging railway men to prevent the transport of German troops and to enable thousands of armed peasants to over-run the towns at a given moment.

The manifesto says: "We have put up with the Kaiser's dogs long enough."

The newspaper adds that the railway line has been blown up at many points and many trains have been fired on. The life of the Railway Minister was attempted and other high officials were threatened with death.

Several unidentifiable persons have been shot in the strike is abating.

THE WAR REVIEWED.

SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Aug. 7. Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the war situation in the House of Commons, said had the British Empire four years ago not decided to throw the whole of its might into the war because International right was outraged, the whole course of the war would have been different and the history of the world for generations would have taken a different course.

THE NAVY.

The Prime Minister eloquently painted the Navy's splendid services at all times and all weathers and in all parts of the globe and declared, amid cheers, that until the Navy was beaten Germany could never triumph. The British Naval tonnage, including the auxiliary fleet, totalling eight millions, compared with two-and-a-half millions at the outbreak of the war. British warships steamed eight million miles in June, excluding the efforts of the Mercantile Marine, which, during the war, faced similar dangers in the transportation of American troops. At least 1,500,000 men were engaged in manning and maintaining the British Naval and Mercantile Marine.

Emphasising the importance of maintaining the strength of the Navy and the Mercantile Marine, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that had the submarine warfare succeeded the war would have been ended by the threat of starvation of the Entente. Unless the Allies had been completely triumphant at sea from the outset of the war no effort on land could have saved them. The British fleet was, mainly responsible for the complete triumph at sea.

MAN-POWER RESOURCES.

Notwithstanding the enormous demands on the country's resources for sea-going purposes and essential Allied needs, 5,250,000 sailors and soldiers, including pre-war service men, were raised in Great Britain alone. A similar proportion of the United States population had been called to the colours. It would mean nearly 15,000,000 men. The Dominions had contributed a million. (Cheers.)

The Premier dwelt on the valuable aid rendered by representatives of the Dominions, especially their Prime Ministers at the Council Boards. He recognised the anxiety of the Dominions to see their leaders return for the carrying on of their affairs, but he trusted that it would be possible for the representatives to remain, for some time longer, because their presence would be invaluable at the grave decisions to be taken with reference to the coming winter and the next year. India had raised a million-and-a-quarter of men since the war.

The Premier proceeded to describe the difficult conditions obtaining at the Front on March 21st when we were faced by the flower of the German Army. The early enemy successes caused very, very, anxious moments, owing to our losses of men and material. A second German blow might well have overwhelmed the British Army. The Premier showed that the losses were very swiftly replaced and mentioned the unprecedentedly large number of guns and machine-guns at present in France. The series of German miscalculations regarding the British Army culminated in the British defeating them into two or three of the most sanguinary battles of the war, leaving them unhealthy salients commanded by our gun fire. It was one of the finest things in the history of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

VALOROUS YOUTHS.

Referring to lack of 181 years who, owing to the great emergency, were sent to France with a few months' training, he said the lads were sent straight to the Front, where they had to face the veterans of victorious troops. No veterans ever fought more courageously and more steadfastly than these lads. (Loud cheers.) We must all be proud of the boys who so held up the honour of their native land and helped to save the cause of the Allies from disaster.

It was remarkable that the Germans had left the British Army alone for two or three months. They would probably come back, but the reason would be that they had failed elsewhere.

THE GERMAN MISCALCULATION.

Mr. Lloyd George paid a warm tribute to the French assistance to the British and said that Generalissimo Foch not only forced the enemy to a standstill but, by one of the most brilliant counter-strokes of the war, had driven back the enemy. The danger was not over, but he would be a sanguine man or the German General Staff who would now think that General Ludendorff's plan of campaign would succeed in its objective of obtaining a military decision this year. The Premier emphasised that the Allied success was largely due to the rapidity with which the losses were made good and the American troops brought over. These were essential parts of the German miscalculation.

After paying a tribute to the bravery and skill of the American troops, Mr. Lloyd George declared that another element of success was the unity of the strategic command and Generalissimo Foch's masterly handling of the reserves. It was too early to predict that the German efforts were exhausted, because the Germans still had powerful reserve divisions, but their chances of March 21st would never recur. America's powerful and victorious Army in France would continue to grow until it was nearly, if not quite, as large as the German Army itself. Germany could never again maintain the same number of divisions that she previously had. She was now begging for Aquitanian support. Germany's allies were becoming disillusioned about the German invincibility. The economic position of the Central Powers was desperate. Their harvest was not good and they were short of many essentials. Militarily, they had passed the height of their endeavours.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION. He denied that we were behaving in a hostile way towards Russia. It was always our policy to deal with the *fugio* Governments but "it was impossible to ascertain from day to day what is the government of a single Russian village. Recent events had demonstrated that the Russians resented the German authority. The Russians were increasingly seeking Allied assistance. We would not hesitate to render every help to enable their self-emanipation. The Czech-Slovak movement was, for most remarkable one. The Czech-Slovaks only desired to leave Russia to come West, and fight for the Allies. The Czech-Slovaks did not wish to participate in Russian politics. We had sent ships at Czechoslovak request to Vladivostok in order to bring them away, but the Bolsheviks, under German duress, refused to allow the Czech-Slovaks to reach Vladivostok. He dwelt on this fact because President Wilson's action had been criticised for his decision in conjunction with the Japanese to send forces to Vladivostok for the rescue of the Czech-Slovaks from their plight through the organisation of German war prisoners for their interception and capture.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

Dealing with the question of peace, Mr. Lloyd George said there were people in every country who regarded any effort to make peace as dishonourable and treacherous. That attitude must be steadfastly discouraged. He asked those who only wanted honourable peace whether this was the moment when such a peace was possible? Mr. Lloyd George quoted, well-known facts to show that the military caste was still predominant in Germany. Peace was not procurable so long as they remained so. (Cheers.) He believed in a League of Nations but its success would depend on the conditions under which it was set up. Unless those conditions were favourable the Germans might say they had never been defeated militarily and would have won but for economic difficulties for which they would henceforth provide. Every time that a decision came to be taken, the Prussian sword would clank at the Council table. What was the good of entering into peace negotiations under those conditions? (Cheers.) Peace would come when we had demonstrated to the enemy that the power of Law was behind the Justice which would enforce the League's decisions.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The Silver Market is very quiet.

BRITISH NAVY'S RECORD.

SEA CARRIAGE OF 20 MILLION MEN.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The Press Bureau issues a statement affirming an idea of the activities of the British Navy. It shows that between the declaration of the war and June 30th last the Allies' needs involved "sea-carriage of 20,000,000 men, two million animals, and 110,000,000 tons of Naval and Military stores."

The total losses of men embarked, due to enemy action, up to April 27th, reached the relatively trivial figure of 3,282.

The transportation of well over a million Americans to June 27th involved the organisation of 51 British ocean escorts and 303 destroyer escorts, and 40 American ocean escorts and 335 destroyer escorts. In the course of such duties the British escorts steamed over a million-and-a-quarter miles monthly. Patrol vessels were engaged, frustrating submarine activities. They voyaged at least six million miles monthly in Home waters.

After paying a tribute to the bravery and skill of the American troops, Mr. Lloyd George declared that another element of success was the unity of the strategic command and Generalissimo Foch's masterly handling of the reserves. It was too early to predict that the German efforts were exhausted, because the Germans still had powerful reserve divisions, but their chances of March 21st would never recur. America's powerful and victorious Army in France would continue to grow until it was nearly, if not quite, as large as the German Army itself. Germany could never again maintain the same number of divisions that she previously had. She was now begging for Aquitanian support. Germany's allies were becoming disillusioned about the German invincibility. The economic position of the Central Powers was desperate. Their harvest was not good and they were short of many essentials. Militarily, they had passed the height of their endeavours.

BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.

SHIPBUILDING RESULTS.

SUCCESS OF THE CONVOYING SYSTEM.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The Press Bureau states:—

The world's new merchant construction during the quarter ending June 30th amounted to 1,234,274 gross tons, comprising 442,068 British, and 800,308 Allied and Neutral. This compares with the world's output of 870,317 tons during the quarter ending March 31st.

The world's output for the quarter ending June 30th exceeded the losses from all causes by 290,000 gross tons.

British merchantmen completed in the first seven months of this year, 1,490,123 for the year ending July 31st compared with 88,000 tons in July last year, 578,648 tons for the first seven months of last year, and 805,147 for the twelve months ended July 31st, 1917.

The Controller-General states that July was always a bad month for British shipping owing to workmen's holidays, while this year a serious influenza epidemic proved an additional drawback. Nevertheless, the British output in July, 1918, increased 174 per cent. as compared with July, 1916, and 71 per cent. as compared with July, 1917.

Evidence of the success of convoying is shown by the fact that British steamships exceeding 500 gross tons to and from the United Kingdom on the main Overseas routes, of which 19.8 per cent. were "convoyed" between March and June last, sustained submarine losses totalling 1.23 per cent. compared with 5.41 per cent.

The losses between April and June last year were before convoying was established. 61,001 sailing ships have been convoyed since May 24th last year, when convoying was introduced.

NEW WORLD SHIPBUILDING RECORDS.

JULY LAUNCHINGS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The Shipping Board states that American yards in July launched 123 vessels, aggregating 631,044 dead-weight tons, and delivered 41 other vessels, aggregating 235,025 dead-weight tons. They constitute new world shipbuilding records.

The July launchings alone exceed those of any single previous year. All our machines returned.

BRITISH AVIATORS DESTROY FIVE MACHINES.

LONDON, Aug. 7. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

We destroyed five German machines on the 6th and dropped 24 tons of bombs on railways, aerodromes and billets. Several direct hits were secured.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. What you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

THE ALBANIAN FIGHTING.

ENEMY COLUMN DISPERSED.

LONDON, Aug. 7. An Italian official report states:—

Our cavalry dispersed an enemy column on the Semeni, killing many and taking 72 prisoners.

LEAVE FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 8. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that arrangements were being made to give leave to 6,000 men daily, from France, 1,000 weekly from Italy and 1,700 weekly from Salonika.

Arrangements were also being made as regards Mesopotamia, Egypt and East Africa.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT RETREAT.

QUIET ON MARNE-AISNE SALIENT.

ENGAGEMENTS IN NEW ZONE.

LONDON, August 7. The fighting in the Marne-Aisne salient has momentarily subsided.

Engagements are proceeding in the new zone east of Amiens where the French gained ground and repulsed an attack near Montdidier and the British strongly attacked the Morlaix sector.

DELAY POSSIBLE.

LONDON, August 7. Reuters Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday, says:—

General Mangin's patrols are busy reconnoitering along the Aisne. The enemy's intentions regarding the bridge between the Vesle and the Aisne can only be conjectured. The position is strongly protected on the eastern flank and if carried from the west we should be uncomfortably under the fire of the German guns across the Aisne. A certain delay therefore is possible, even though the enemy possibly does not intend to make his final stand here.

FRENCH LOCAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, August 7. A French communique states:—

In the region of Montdidier we made local progress south of Francourt and south-east of Meul. We repulsed an enemy attempt against La-Fere-la-Grange and occupied the station of Ciry-Sal-Sogue. We took 100 prisoners east of Braine.

We repulsed a local attack south of Auberville in Champagne this morning.

REASON FOR GERMAN RETREAT.

ZURICH, August 7.

Two local German-owned newspapers announce the further retreat of the Germans on the whole front from Arras to Rheims and state that it is due to the necessity for sending troops to Russia.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK BY BRITISH.

LONDON, August 7. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The English counter-attacked this morning in the sector south-westward of Morlaix and regained all the more important portions of ground lost yesterday.

We secured all our objectives and took a number of prisoners. Patrols advanced one line a short distance astride the Clarence River and took a few prisoners and two machine-guns.

We successfully rushed a post northward of Vieux Perquin.

Hostile artillery is active eastward of Robecq and in the Merville and Dickbusch sectors.

GERMAN SAILORS IN REYOLTE.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The *Daily Express* Correspondent at Amsterdam states that von Holtzendorff's resignation was due to revolutionary troubles at Wilhelmshaven on the part of sailors who for six months past have been carrying on propaganda with the object of stopping submarine warfare. It is stated that over 50 submarines have disappeared at sea as the result of the propaganda.

Twenty-three ringleaders were sentenced to death and there were many arrests at Kiel.

NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

OVER 15,000 TONS IN JULY.

LONDON, Aug. 7. Norway lost 14 vessels in July, of a total tonnage of 15,444, entailing loss of 53 lives.

(Continued on Page 8.)

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Chance of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.



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OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE: Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE: Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE: Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

AFRICA MARU: Tuesday, 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE: Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE: Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE: Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE: Monthly service between Japan and Melbourne, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE: The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf telephone No. 78 will be kept.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU": Thursday, 15th Aug. at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU": Sunday, 11th Aug. at Noon.

"JOSHIN MARU": Monday, 12th Aug. at 9 a.m.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

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Next departures from HONGKONG:

To SAN FRANCISCO	Steamers	Tons	Sails
	ORANJE	8,000	23rd August.
	WILIS	8,000	14th September.
	REMBRANDT	10,000	28th September.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAPAN: RIONO MARU, Aug. 11th.
For JAPAN: BANRI MARU, Aug. 20th.

For Sailing date Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LIAN	Aug. 11, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	Aug. 11, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Aug. 11, at Noon.
NEWORHANG	PAOTING	Aug. 11, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHENGLIN	Aug. 12, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 10, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	TUESDAY, Aug. 13, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE: This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwansang" and "Yuen", calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE: The s.s. "Van Waeerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE: Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE: A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE: A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 3th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 8th, 1919.

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P. L. KNIGHT,
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE LATE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN.

By the death of the Earl of Camperdown, great-grandson of Admiral Duncan who won the naval battle of Camperdown, Scotland loses one of its most disinterested and public-spirited men. For many years he was the one Scottish Peer who could be relied upon to keep a watch on Scottish legislation. In the days of the Pentland régime at the Scottish Office there was no more outspoken critic of the small landholders policy which was then pushed forward to the Statute Book. Later, when the Scottish temperance legislation came before the House, it was largely owing to Lord Camperdown that the more extreme provisions of the measure were cut down. His Lordship came of a family connected with Dundee for centuries. The Dundee provided four Provosts to the City, besides Town Clerks, Deans of Guild, and Treasurers. The late Earl carried out this tradition of his family by taking great interest in local affairs. From the creation of County Councils down to a year or two ago he was Chairman of the Forfarshire Council and Chairman of the Dundee District Committee, and was first President of University College, Dundee.

FOR SCOTS WHO HAVE DIED IN THE WAR.

Altogether in respect of its representative character and of the solemnity of the occasion, the service which took place at St. Columba's Church, Port Street, on Sunday afternoon, was unique in the history of the famous Scots church in London. It was a service of the soldiers and sailors of the Overseas Dominions and of the United States, especially those of Scottish origin or connection, who have fallen in the war. The congregation included the leading Dominion representatives who have just arrived in this country to take part in the Imperial Conference. There were also present the High Commissioners of New Zealand, Queensland, and Tasmania; a representative of the High Commissioner of Canada; and officers from the United States Army and Navy. The body of the church was occupied by contingents of the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand troops, and drafts from South African Scottish and of Boer soldiers of the Dutch Reformed Church. Of course, the London Scottish were present in force. The ceremony was simple, but impressive and inspiring. At the close the pipers of the Scots Guards played the "Lament," and the buglers sounded the "Last Post."

WEAVING FOR DISABLED MEN.

About 15 years ago the Crofters' Agency in London was founded for the purpose of reviving the home-spinning industries of the Western Isles and of Wales and Ireland. It is now proposed to establish a new organisation from the profits of the agency; to employ discharged soldiers and sailors in hand-weaving; and to utilise for marketing purposes the organisation of the Crofters' Agency. A school of instruction has already been opened in Edinburgh, and others will very shortly be opened in Aberdeen, Glasgow, Falkirk, and places in England and Ireland. In special cases a loom will be set up in the man's own house. As the chief difficulty which the Pensions Officials and Disablement Committees have to contend with is the training for a useful occupation of men who have lost an arm or one or both legs, special looms have been introduced to solve this problem. In practice it is found that disabled or discharged men can learn the art of weaving in from two to three months, after which their weekly earnings average from 22.5s. to 23s. per week. It is understood that Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, is to visit Edinburgh in connection with the scheme, when he will meet Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie of Seaford, its founder.

CASUALTY.

George K. R. Marten (killed in France), was the youngest and only surviving son of the late Mr. W. T. Marten, Java.

PAPER TEXTILES.

The question of substitutes for textile is engaging a good deal of attention in view of the reports received as to the progress made by the Germans in the manufacture of paper textiles from cellulose, a material derived from wood fibre. It is considered that some of the statements in the German reports are inaccurate, and that others, made by interested parties, are intentionally misleading. It is, however, believed that considerable use might be made of paper for textile purposes, both now and after the war. The idea of paper entirely replacing jute or cotton is not entertained. In the Juteopolis of Dundee the idea is scoffed at. Still paper textiles would undoubtedly be of value for certain special purposes, such as interlining, backing of carpets, string, and so on, though they would never be able to compete with the great textile trades such as the hosiery, and the extent of their employment would depend upon prices. On the point that strength can be added to the paper yarn by chemical treatment, it is understood that a viscous substance has been discovered by a German which adds enormously to the strength of the paper. Indeed paper treated with it is declared to be so strengthened that it is impossible to tear it by hand.

PAPER FROM TAYSIDE REEDS.

The experiment of producing paper from the reeds which grow on the banks and islands of the Tay has proved a complete success. The process of manufacture is being carried on, and the scale is already pretty extensive. It seems clear that whatever the future conditions may be as regards importation, the reeds will always enter into the production of paper of a certain high-class grade. Early this year a few tons of the reeds which grow so freely on Tay-side were treated and milled by way of experiment; and it was found that, mixed with a fair proportion of esparto, good writing-paper could be obtained. This encouraged the manufacturers to work the reeds on a larger scale, and now it is reported that paper of a fine texture and good surface is being placed on the market. Paper used for the printing of cheques and heavy and fine-surfaced paper for printing books and magazines is also produced in considerable quantities. At first a large intermixture of esparto was used with the reeds, but a few weeks ago a trial was made with wood pulp and the reeds, and the results were most satisfactory.

DEATH OF DR. FARQUHARSON.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Robert Farquharson, M.D., of Finzean, Aberdeenshire. He was educated in Edinburgh, where he graduated in medicine, and for some time was assistant surgeon to the Colchester Guards and medical officer of Rugby School. On ascending to the House of Commons as a Liberal, and held his position in six contested elections. A man of breezy disposition and geniality of manner, he was a popular platform speaker particularly in his own North-East of Scotland. He was an ardent admirer of Mr. Gladstone, and an intimate personal friend of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He sat in Parliament for an unbroken 25 years.

A LONELY BOY SOLDIER.

A Glasgow lady, a member of the V.A.D. at the Front, sends home to her friends an account of one of her little experiences—one of those little experiences that are the biggest to look back upon. "She tells how in the town in which she is stationed she went to a cinematograph show, and seated herself in a small gallery at the back. She and another V.A.D. were alone in the gallery, and her story runs thus:—Presently a very young officer came and sat down near us. He enquired if we felt the draft from the door, and was evidently rather anxious to converse. Very soon the reason became clear. He was going up the line next day. He was very young and very confidential, and he told us all his worries. He was 23 and the eldest of the family. His younger brother, of 16, was at school, and he had two little sisters at school also. Their parents were dead, and he had to be very much the head of the house. He had done his best for them when he was at home on leave, but he was worried, and seemed to feel very responsible for them. Poor boy! I think he felt very young, very lonely that night, and just wanted to talk with his own countrywomen. This going up the line so quietly, so unobtrusively with a draft, clearing out early in the morning, with no woman he knew to say goodbye to him, and with him that was just more than he could stand. I hope he came through it all safely. We shall never know, for we did not hear his name. But I hope so, for his own and those little sisters' sakes, for he would be a good head of a house."

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Hongkong, April 5, 1918.

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F. J. STARR, Chief Manager, Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager, Hongkong May 14, 1918.

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T. C. DOWNING, Manager, Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

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C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager, No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, Oct. 5, 1917.

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